

CHAP. VII.] PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOURNEY. 143

The tents TO BE TAKEN IN THESE HILLS ARE MUCH LIGHTER THAN those square double-roofed tents used in India; even the smaller variety of that sort called "hill-tent" is somewhat too cumbersome. A simple tent, 9 feet square and 7 feet high, with the sloped roof ending in a wall of 3 feet, suits us best. For natives, a tent with the roof slope continued to the ground is good, since, for the same height, it gives more floor-space. A small *shāmiāna*, or square awning on four poles, with or without side curtains, is one of those things that will add to one's comfort; it affords shade without the confinement of air; for indeed the inside of such tents as we have spoken of is almost unbearable from heat when under a bright sun; only one reckons on being able to pitch under the shelter of a tree; in default, a *shāmiāna* will be most useful. At one time I arranged a tent, of somewhat different shape, in such a way that one side would lift up, and, being supported on a couple of sticks, do duty for a *shāmiāna* by day, while at night the join was laced up and the tent made taut again.

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Very moderately provided after this plan one will require some twenty coolis for porters. If one lays in stores for a march of some months, it will want great care and a stern though discriminating rejection of the unnecessary, to keep the number from running up to fifty or more.

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One seldom or never has baggage animals of one's own enough for the carriage of the camp; it may be useful in some cases to keep two or three mules or baggage-ponies; but it would not be wise to depend on them, for on these rough roads they are so apt to break down—to get a sore back or to fall lame; and sometimes one wants to go where neither mule nor pony can follow. The universal practice is for an Englishman, or for any native of rank who may get a special order from the Maharaja, to take his carriage, whether it be ponies or coolis, from stage to stage, changing it, getting fresh men or animals from the villages round, for each day's march.

Along the frequented roads there are special officers (called Kotwal) for managing this business; where these are not, it becomes the duty of the *lambardār*, or headman of the village (called *mugaddam* in Kashmir) to undertake the service.

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EDUCATION

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Serious crime is rare, and the force of regular police is comparatively small. It includes 3 assistant superintendents, 9 inspectors, 297 subordinate officers, and 1,213 constables, costing about 2.2 lakhs annually. The force is controlled by two Superintendents for the chief provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. Police duties in the villages are performed by the *chaukidars*, who are generally Dums in the Jammu province, and are paid by the villagers. The responsibility of the headman for reporting crime is insisted on. A training school for regular police is maintained, and the system of identifying convicts by thumb impressions has been introduced. In 1904-5, only 2,076 cognizable cases were reported, of which 640, or 30 per cent., ended in conviction.

Central jails are maintained at Jammu and at Srinagar, Jails, and seven small jails in outlying places. Both the Central jails are usually overcrowded, the daily average number of prisoners in 1904-5 being 543. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 47,000 on the Central jails, and Rs. 3,600 on the others; and in 1905-6 a total of Rs. 54,000. Convicts are employed in printing, paper-making, and other minor industries in the Srinagar jail, and in printing, weaving, and manufacturing industries at Jammu. The receipts for jail manufactures in 1905-6 were Rs. 18,000.

The Census of 1901 showed how little attention was formerly paid to education. In that year only 2 per cent. of the population could read and write. Among males the proportion rises to 3.8 per cent., while among the total female population only 1,260 were literate. Hindus appear to be much better educated than Muhammadans. In 1900-1 the State maintained 87 schools, attended by 6,197 boys. By 1905-6 the number of State schools had risen to 154, including two high schools, a normal school, 7 Anglo-vernacular and 13 vernacular middle schools, and 133 primary schools. Besides these, 3 girls' schools are maintained by the State at Srinagar; and there are one aided girls' school at Jammu, two aided high schools and an aided middle school at Srinagar, and an aided middle school at Jammu. Sanskrit schools attached to the State high schools, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar, teach up to the Shāstri standard. The total number of pupils in all the schools was 11,460. The department is under the control of the foreign minister, who is aided by an inspector and two assistant inspectors of schools. There being no State college, 17 scholarships are annually granted by the Darbār to students for prosecuting their studies at colleges at Lahore. Two scholar-

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